

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION

UNIVERSAL GREEN SOLUTIONS, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

VII PAC SHORES INVESTORS, LLC,

Defendant.

Case No. C-12-5613-RMW

**ORDER GRANTING UGS'S MOTION  
FOR LEAVE TO FILE FIRST  
AMENDED COMPLAINT**

**[Re: Docket No. 49]**

Plaintiff Universal Green Solutions, LLC ("UGS") moves for leave to file a first amended complaint. Dkt. No. 49. For the reasons explained below, the court GRANTS UGS's motion.

**I. BACKGROUND**

According to the original complaint, in 2010 VII Pac Shores Investors, LLC ("Pac Shores") and UGS allegedly entered into two agreements under which UGS was to retrofit a Pac Shores property, replacing fluorescent light bulbs with LED light bulbs. The first was a written contract that covered one building at 1700 Seaport Boulevard and parking lots, while the second was an oral contract which covered three additional buildings. Dkt. No. 1, Complaint ¶¶ 7-8. When Pac Shores chose not to complete the retrofit, UGS sued for breach of both contracts. *Id.* ¶ 16. At the time the

1 agreements were entered into, Cushman & Wakefield of California, Inc. (“Cushman”) managed the  
2 Pac Shores property at issue, represented by its general manager, William Moyer. Dkt. No. 25, at 2.

3 On December 28, 2012, Pac Shores moved to dismiss UGS’s claims for breach of contract  
4 based on lack of federal diversity jurisdiction. The court denied Pac Shores’ motion on April 5,  
5 2013. Pac Shores filed an answer to UGS’s complaint on May 21, 2013. Pac Shores then moved for  
6 leave to file a third-party complaint for express contractual indemnity against Cushman, which the  
7 court granted on September 18, 2013. Dkt. No. 35.

8 UGS now moves to amend its complaint to allege a new legal theory of contract breach: that  
9 the written contract covered all four buildings because the allegedly undefined term “facilities” was  
10 understood to encompass the four buildings, rather than just the building at 1700 Seaport.

## 11 II. ANALYSIS

12 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) states that leave to amend shall be freely given “when  
13 justice so requires.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a); *see also Janicki Logging Co. v. Mateer*, 42 F.3d 561, 566  
14 (9th Cir. 1994). In considering whether to grant or deny a motion seeking leave to amend a  
15 complaint, the court may consider whether there is (1) bad faith, (2) undue delay, (3) prejudice to  
16 the opposing party, (4) futility in the amendment, or (5) whether plaintiff has previously amended  
17 his complaint. *See United States v. Corinthian Colleges*, 655 F.3d 984, 995 (9th Cir. 2011).

18 UGS wishes to amend its complaint to allege the new legal theory that the written contract  
19 covered all four buildings because the allegedly undefined term “facilities” was understood to  
20 encompass the four buildings, rather than just the building at 1700 Seaport. Pac Shores objects  
21 because the legal theory asserted is so simple such that, if the underlying factual basis had any  
22 support, it would have been alleged much earlier in the case. The court GRANTS UGS leave to  
23 amend.

24 The effect of UGS’s amendment would be to allege a new alternative legal theory. No truly  
25 new facts need to be alleged except that the parties understood the term “facilities” to refer to all  
26 four buildings. This fact is not a substantial departure from previous pleadings, which allege that  
27 UGS and Pac Shores entered into an oral contract for UGS to retrofit the three additional Pac Shores  
28 buildings. It is unclear why it took UGS 15 months of litigation to realize that it could assert this

1 new legal theory, and this delay calls its validity into question. “But the Federal Rules of Civil  
2 Procedure do not authorize a district court to adjudicate claims on the merits at this early stage in the  
3 proceedings; the court may only review claims for legal sufficiency. Adjudication on the merits  
4 must await summary judgment or trial.” *PAE Gov’t Servs., Inc. v. MPRI, Inc.*, 514 F.3d 856, 858  
5 (9th Cir. 2007).

6 Pac Shores appears to argue that UGS is making its amendment in bad faith, stating that  
7 UGS “cannot legitimately be in doubt about the number or scope of the alleged contracts.” Dkt. No.  
8 50, UGS Opposition, at 2. This argument may have some merit, as UGS’s delay in alleging this new  
9 theory of liability calls into question whether UGS actually understood the term “facilities” in the  
10 contract to refer to all four buildings. However, if Pac Shores is right that UGS’s new theory has no  
11 factual support, this truth will reveal itself as the parties take depositions and review the evidence.  
12 “As the litigation progresses, and each party learns more about its case and that of its opponents,  
13 some allegations fall by the wayside as legally or factually unsupported. This rarely means that  
14 those allegations were brought in bad faith or that the pleading that contained them was a sham.”  
15 *PAE*, 14 F.3d at 859. The Ninth Circuit has instructed that the mechanism for determining whether a  
16 pleading was filed in bad faith is Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11. *Id.* Pac Shores did not invoke  
17 Rule 11 in its opposition, nor does this pleading raise a Rule 11 issue. UGS’s amendment is not  
18 made in bad faith.

19 Pac Shores also argues that leave to amend should be denied because UGS intends to plead  
20 facts inconsistent with the original complaint. As discussed above, the factual circumstances  
21 surrounding the proposed first amended complaint are not significantly different from those in the  
22 original complaint. UGS merely wishes to plead an alternative legal theory based on essentially the  
23 same set of facts. Moreover, “there is nothing in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to prevent a  
24 party from filing successive pleadings that make inconsistent or even contradictory allegations.” *Id.*  
25 at 860. Even further, courts “allow pleadings in the alternative—even if the alternatives are mutually  
26 exclusive.” *Id.* at 859.

1 Finally, Pac Shores contends that UGS unduly delayed its filing of an amended complaint.  
2 While this litigation has so far lasted fifteen months, no depositions have yet been taken. As a result,  
3 Pac Shores can demonstrate no prejudice from UGS's delay.

4 **III. ORDER**

5 For the foregoing reasons, Universal Green Solutions, LLC's Motion for Leave to File First  
6 Amended Complaint is GRANTED.

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8  
9 Dated: February 22, 2014

  
RONALD M. WHYTE  
United States District Judge

United States District Court  
For the Northern District of California